SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1845.

If there be any thing in the last revelations from a quarter usually well-informed, our Governmen has no sooner ascertained that Mexico can as little resist or resent invasion as annexation, than it is cular paper, because of its previous course in referpreparing a still worse form of aggression. We ence to this Administration, both before and after it are now, it would seem, to revert to old injuries. and since Mexico cannot take redress for whole regions wrung from her, to exact vengeance our his party. selves for comparatively petty wrongs to our individual citizens, long since adjusted by treaty and in upon the article, and denounces it, in the harshest fair progress of liquidation, until by our own deli- language, in an article beginning as follows: berate acts we terminated the good understanding between the two nations!

The New York Journal of Commerce of Satur day last contains the following disclosures from its correspondent here, whose access to the purposes the full light of the original value of the original of the Cabinet seems so generally authentic

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 30. I am happy to learn that the Executive has determin to send a special agent to Mexico, to demand payment of in dempities. I was led to believe, by various circum that such was the course to be taken. I did not deem it th proper course; but, if the Government chose to adopt it, I did not see how it could do much harm, nor did I clearly apprehend how it could be well gotten over, if we were to adher to the letter of the treaty.

But I am glad to state, for the information of Mexica claimants, and for the information of all those who entertain a just sense of our national rights and dignity, that the course of the Executive on this subject will be one that will fully meet their expectations, and be far more effective than the feeble and formal one that I have referred to, and which has

What this course is to be I will not undertake to state ; b dent's Annual Message, which will be forthcoming in about four weeks.

The ground now taken by the Executive probably is, that Mexico has so far violated the treaty herself that we are absolved from any adherence to it. She has taken the respon-

in the treaty, but it would only expose us to Mexican insult, and would aggravate the existing difficulties. Besides, new

of it.

proposes, but too probably, to right by a still more evidence more conclusive still: cruel and bloody one upon Mexico, instead of paying the poor claimants, as it ought from the first to have done, out of its own pocket-either in its own engagements, (collecting the money for itself of and proposes to wrest from her.

We can imagine nothing more revolting to com mon sense, as well as to any idea of justice and

public faith, than what is now intimated to be the "probable" purpose of the Executive.

Is there to be no mercy, no shame? Can this country have the heart to trample any further on the poor nation whom its treatment has already rendered so pitiable a spectacle of public humiliation?

Again and again have me notocical of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention occupation of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, for such joint occupation, the Convention occupation occupation, the Convention occupation occup

was the sole purpose for which Mr. Thompson was dispatched thither last year, while the Tyler treaty was pending, is believed: that Mr. Shannon made under instructions, a like overture, is too notorious to be denied by any body. On the floor of Congress, last spring, the Chairman of the House Benton, modified as follows: Committee of Foreign Relations (Mr. C. J. INGERsoll) went so far as to assure the nation, in the name of the Cabinet, that not only would we make. but that Mexico would accept, atonement in money for her violated honor and rights!

We have seized, without compensation, on what we then offered to buy ? We have gone on to dispossess her, in arms, of what even annexation meant not to take, unless by treaty. We have stationed our squadrons upon her coast-itself an insult, if not an act of war, entitling a nation always to large amends, if any can be made in mo- NINTH DEGREE OF NORTH LATITUDE as a perney. At this instant, we talk familiarly of California as presently ours, of New Mexico as a pear 'possible time." nearly ripe to fall into our hands. Helpless, distracted, covered with the disgrace of suffering such is in session at Tahlequah. The proceedings things, Mexico lies a victim-people, at our mercy, judging from the reports in the Cherokee Advocate, with nothing to hope but to see her provinces torn are conducted pretty much as in our Legislatures, from her, one by one, at the first pretext, at our chief, written in the Cherokee language. In joint first convenience. What! Is annexation grown meeting of the Council, members of the Executive too mild, too pacific, too righteous? We can help Council, Judges, and Solicitors of the several disourselves without resistance: is not that enough ! tricts were elected. Petitions were presented for va-Does the "Anglo-Saxon spirit" hunger no longer rious objects; and, in general, the members of the for lands, but thirst for blood? It is clear that we their duties as those of our own legislative bodies. can inflict upon Mexico with impunity what we please, but if we are to dismember her, piece by piece, let us at least suffer the parts sliced off to cohere by the first intention, a little to unite with our own flesh, before we trench off others. And at any event, let us not ravage by war dominions be devised, there is no telling what their effect may

Court opened. After the Grand Jury had been sworn the Judge delivered an appropriate charge, of which, by a unanimous vote of the Grand Jury, a copy was requested for publication, and was to appear in the Alexandria Gazette of vesterday.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday evening, to meet again at Providence on the second Monday of January, 1846. Among the bills passed on the last day of the session was one Government of Paraguay is republican, peaceful, energetic, and wise, and the country likely to hold energetic, and wise, and the country likely to hold energetic, and wise, and the country likely to hold on Wednesday afternoon a serious accident occurre the Beacon Race Course, at Hoboken. One of the Island paid a visit, with some companions, to that garden of Eden in the centre of South America. The we are pleased to see that public attention is directly appropriately appropriate destroyed, as they have never been presented for payment. A biff to indemnify all persons from suits brought against them since June last, for of-

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

We copied from the Journal of Commerce, on the Oregon question, which, under the preceding of sixteen years, had been suffered to rest in quiet. We thus characterized that article from that particame into power, which was any thing but unfriendly to the President, his Councillors, and

The government paper of Tuesday night seizes

"We observe that the 'National Intelligencer' of this morning has taken occasion to collect and republish, from several journals, articles inclining more or less to the British view of the Oregon on the desperate and monstrous assertion that to all the territory of Oregon north of 49 degrees, the claim of England is better than our own. Can it be that the author of such an opinion, living on this side of the Atlantic, has ever looked into the merits of the question at all?"

In the same paper (the Union) of Thursday night, recurring to the subject, is an article (which we shall perhaps more particularly notice hereafter) eginning as follows:

"THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE—this is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 49 degrees. We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is one title, and as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not I refer all who may be interested in the matter to the Presi- aware of one argument-scarcely of ones phrase purporting to be an argument-which carries our title up to 49 deg. and there stops."

We touch upon this subject to-day only for the sibility of breaking off all diplomatic intercourse, recalling her to the point which it pronounces "desperate and own Minister and dismissing ours. I do not see how this monstrous," and in favor of which it has never Government could approach her, in any way, except the way heard of a single argument-not even the shadow of one. We shall not rely upon the notorious fact that this Government, twenty years ago, officially proposed to accept as the boundary the 49th degree questions have overgrown and superseded, to some extent, the of north latitude. We present to the organ of the Administration, which appears to be so little ac-The italics, &c. in the above quotation are ours, quainted with public history, or even with the prinand intended to direct the reader's attention to the ciples and acts of its own party, the record evidence points which seem to us to be particularly worthy of the ground taken by the present leading and most intelligent member of the Democratic party in the In our view, this Government committed a wrong Senate of the United States, at a time when he was towards its own suffering citizens, when it prefer- the most zealous Oregonite in either House of Conred, to the quiet execution of the stipulations in their gress. We pass by the ground taken by our diplofavor, the interests of desperate political gamblers matists heretofore, because we are satisfied that the and of Texas speculators. That wrong it now Administration party will consider the following Brigham Young, and his associates at Nauvoo.

> EXTRACTS FROM THE EXECUTIVE JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

"FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1828. " Mr. BENTON submitted the following rese Mexico,) or now out of the spoil that it has taken tions, which were read, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate :

"Resolved, That it is not expedient for the Gove the United States to treat any longer with his Britannic Majes-

Again and again have we notoriously offered, as to Texas, to compensate Mexico in money for the in reference to said claims and boundaries, upon the basis

"TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

"The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted on the 1st instant, and, a division being called for, they were, on motion by Mr.

" Resolved. That it is not expedient for the Government of the United States to treat with his Britannic Majesty, in reference to their territorial claims and boundaries west of the Rocky Mountains, upon the basis of the joint occupation, by the citizens of the United States and subjects of Great Britain, of the country claimed by each

" Resolved, That it is expedient for the Governboundaries, upon the basis of a separation of in-terests, and the ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORTYmanent boundary between them, in the shortest

The National Council of the CHEROKEE Nation

The melancholy fact that the CHEROKEES are decreasing in number can but be evident to the most casual observer. The causes of this decrease of that we destine for our own, and can take without be in the course of a very few years. The numcarnage if we choose to be unjust enough to seize ber of people who are destroyed by the hand of violence, who are executed for the commission of The Criminal Court of the District of Columbia visit the country, is painful, and calculated to inmet at Alexandria on Monday last. Present the spire unpleasant anticipations for the future. What Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD. The commission that number is we have not the means of determinof the newly appointed Judge was read and the ing with any thing like accuracy, but feel safe in estimating it, within the last twelve months, at several hundreds.—Cherokee Advocate.

PARAGUAY .- Our Government have dispatched Mr. EDWARD AUGUSTUS HOPKINS (who is he?) to and especially the Erie Railroad. The attendance Paraguay, for the purpose of collecting information with reference to a better understanding of the character and resources of the country. It will be re- Lycoming Gazette states that delegations were precollected that we published, some months ago, a

BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS .-- A meeting has A biff to indemnify all persons from ght against them since June last, for of-eged to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced to have been committed in the discussion of packets between that city and Liverpool. \$100,000 is reduced for the enterprise, and a committee was appointed to mediately in the rear leaped over the bar and crushed Mr. Browning to the earth on which he was lying. At the latest produced in the latest produced in the discussion of the committee was appointed to be a state of the committee w charge of their civil or military duties, was passed obtain subscriptions. \$60,000 were procured immediately, by a decisive majority.

THE NEW IERSEV ELECTION

The election for Members of the State Legisla. our first page, an article, which we characterized as ture, and one Representative in Congress to fill "grave and timely," on the unhappy exasperation, vacancy, took place in New Jersey on Tuesday. by this Administration, of what is familiarly called The returns show that the Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. George Sykes three Democratic Administrations, covering a space (Democrat) is elected to Congress in the Third district-the Native American candidate having taken vot nough from Lippincott to defeat him.

SENATE.—Of the members holding over, eight are Whi and four Democrats. The Whigs have elected their member n Essex, Somerset, and Gloucester, giving them 12. Wa ren, Monmouth, and Camden have elected Democratic Sens ors-thus making the body stand 12 Whigs to 7 Democrats

Assembly.—This body consists of 57 members. Whigs have elected 1 in Hudson; 2 in Passaic; 7 in Essex 4 in Morris; 4 in Middlesex; 2 in Mercer; 3 in Somerse 2 in Gloucester; 1 in Cape May; 1 in Salem, and 3 in Cum

The Democrats have carried 2 in Bergen; 3 in Sussex; n Warren; 4 in Hunterdon; 5 in Monmouth; 2 in Camden ; 1 in Atlantic ; 5 in Burlington, and 2 in Salem. Total 27.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

Speaking of the general result of the election in the State of New York, the Commercial Advertise of Thursday evening (our latest date) says that the Locofocos have doubtless obtained a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

"Of the Senators holding over, 20 are Democrats, Whigs, and 1 American Republican. The Democrats have certainly elected Sanford in the first district, and Saxto Smith in the second. The Whigs have elected Van Schoon hoven in the third district, and Hard in the eighth, and have a good chance for Hopkins in the fourth and Spencer in fifth. The sixth district doubtful.

"The Assembly will be largely Democratic, as it was h year. We shall give a comparative table as soon as the smoke clears off a little, and gives us a fair view of th

The Courier and Enquirer says:

"The election returns which we publish this morning, in omplete as they are, show very conclusively that the great ody of the Whigs who voted for Harper last spring have now returned to the old Whig ranks, where they stand when the time shall come to make effective opposition to the comourpose of enlightening the government journal as stead of the 17,000 cast for Harper. The Whig vote will probably not fall much short of 12,000. The Locofoco vote will probably be somewhat above 17,000. The Locofocos have undoubtedly carried their entire ticket."

The Express says: " For this untoward result, we are here, as elsewhere, debted to the Native Americans, who have led off Whig voters to unite with Locofocos to form a third party. From this division and diversion Tammany Hall profits, as we anticipated, although in the minority, to elect its whole ticket. We trust that the Whigs now in the Native American ranks will see their folly, and the crime of giving up to an ism what is due to the country, and to the national principles the great Whig party.'

WILLIAM SMITH, the Mormon Patriarch, has ad dressed a long letter to his brethren, in which he dissuades them from listening to the counsel of The Patriarch expresses the opinion that Young and those acting with him have been privy to all of the crimes which have been perpetrated at Nauvoo, and that their object in collecting at that place this winter all of the Mormons in the United States for the purpose of moving to California in the spring, is merely to enrich themselves and perpetuate their power. When the Mormons gather at Nauvoo they will be required to surrene all their property into the hands of the Twelve, and, if their expedition to California should prove dangerous, the Twelve will desert their followers : if, however, they should reach their destined home west of the Rocky Mountains, the power of the leaders, through their secret organizations, will made despotic, and be exercised for the benefit of the few to the degradation and ruin of their followers.

The Putriarch's plan is for most of the Mormons to

abandon' Nauvoo, and to cease to settle together in dis inct communities and large bodies. He further urges that they should renounce the immoral doctrines and practices retry, and trust to the same means of propagating their views. In that way he thinks further evils may be avoided, and the honest saved from the destruction which awaits them if the attempt to follow the Twelve to California.

According to his statements Brigham Young and his ten a sociates should be held responsible for the outrages which have been committed in Nauvoo for the last six months. The Mormons in Nauvoo are kept in ignorance of the secret acts of the Twelve and their agents, and should not be made to suffer for the offences of a few.

We know not what influence the Patriarch may have with the Mormons, but we suppose he will deter a portion, and perhaps the more honest and sensible portion, from going to California. The removal of the Twelve and their adheren may obviate all further difficulties, as the scattering of the others throughout the country in small parties will put an end ment of the United States to treat with his Brito the evils which have been complained of. How this mattannic Majesty in reference to said claims and ter may end we know not. There may be more trouble ter may end we know not. There may be more trouble ahead. - Missouri Reporter.

> We find the following letter in the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday last:

U. S. SHIP CONGRESS, Off the Capes, October 30, 1845.

DEAR SIR: We are now under weigh and bound for Ore gon and California. At 9 20 called all hands to muster; at 35 the Commodore came on deck, and as he touched the spar-deck the band struck up "Hail Columbia." After they had done, the Commodore mounted the horse-block and made a short but very appropriate speech to the officers and menafter which the broad pennant of Commodore R. F. Stockton was hoisted, and saluted with three cheers and thirteen guns. After the speech the Chaplain gave a prayer; and after the speech, prayer, and every thing, the officers went to the poop nd shook hands with Commodore Stockton.

Speech to the officers, as near as I recollect : "Commander Dupont and officers : You have been select ed for your superior merit and high reputation. Men: Your conduct since you have been on board this ship entitles you to the highest praise. There goes my broad permant, and to your valor and patriotism I trust its honor, which is dearer to me than life. We now sail for California and

Oregon, and then what Heaven pleases.' At the conclusion of his remarks the Comm he Chaplain to pray. He said : "Mr. Chaplain, please pray crimes, and who die from the various diseases that to Almighty God for his protection; when we are in danger i

> WILLIAMSPORT AND ELMIRA RAILROAD. A Convention was held at Williamsport, Lycom

ing county, (Pa.) on Friday last, for the purpose of consulting on the ways and means and the most feasible route for the connexion of the improvements of Pennsylvania with those of Western New York. was numerous, and a lively interest seems to pervade our Northern tier of counties on the subject. The sent from Elmira, Corning, and the intermediate places, as also from Philadelphia and other South ern counties. The subject is an important one, and we are pleased to see that public attention is direct-

On Wednesday afternoon a serious accident occurred on the Beacon Race Course, at Hoboken. One of the horses entered for a hurdle race, and rode by C. S. Browning, proprietor of the course, stumbled on the first heat, at the second ultimo, bringing with him a certificate from Captain Sutter,

A U. S. SENATOR CHOSEN IN TENNESSEE.

We learn from Nashville that on Saturday week after four days and a half of hard struggle," HOPKINS L. TURNEY was elected a Senator to the Congress of the United States for six years from tation, and Mr. McLane's position at the British Court. From the facts which have come to my the 4th day of last March. The "election was ef- knowledge, I have no doubt that Mr. McLane fected (the Orthopolitan says) by the union of the is deeply mortified at the cold and reserved manner Whig votes with the Democratic friends of Mr. in which Mr. Polk has treated him since he left TURNEY:" and "has produced an excitement the United States. When I say Mr. Polk, I refer which, we apprehend, will not be readily allayed, to him as President, and I allude to official commuand engendered feelings which will be felt in future had a right to expect in relation to Oregon, and esislation." The vote was, for Mr. Turney 53; which, it is believed, have not been transmitted. for Mr. DUNLOP 46. The name of Mr. NICHOL- Mr. McLANE is not the man to be trifled with; and son, who was the caucus nominee of the Democra- if the rumors which are circulated be true, and I beic party, was withdrawn after thirteen ballotings. The Whigs presented no candidate from their

own party. The Democratic majority in both probably in May or June, Houses numbers only three votes.

The United States brig Somers arrived at Penenteen days.

direct in five days. A Pensacola letter published n the Mobile Tribune says:

" She brings important communications from the Mexican Government-so important, indeed, that the Princeton was dispatched with duplicate copies, and both steamships were directed to reach Pensacola with all possible celerity. The Princeton has not yet arrived, having been beaten

by the Mississippi.
"To-day being a mail day, the communication were immediately earried up to Pensacola in the United States steamer Gen. Tautor, and thence dispatched to Washington.

"The Mississippi brings no general intelligence of interest. On the second day of her leaving Vera Cruz the Princeton was in sight, but was not seen afterwards. She is, however, expected in hourly."

FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans Picayune contains account from Galveston to the 20th ultimo, received by the teamship Cincinnati.

The election took place in Texas on Monday the 13th ultimo. So strong was the conviction that opposition to annexation would be fruitless, that there was not a heavy vote polled. In Galveston the highest vote polled was 391, but little over half the legal vote of the city, of which 270 were for annexation. There was the same disproportion in Houston and a few other places.

The Houston Telegraph gives 11,359 bales as the amount of cotton shipped from Houston for the twelve months preceding the 31st of August last.

FROM THE BAY OF ARANSAS.

The United States transport steamboat Monmon arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ultimo from Aransas Bay, which she left on the 16th. The army at Corpus Christi was in good health, except that a few cases of dysentery had occurred.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

Accounts from Vera Cruz via Havana to the 11th October have been received in New Orleans. The Picayune learns from conversation with the passengers in the steamer that the opinion appears to be general that there will be no war; the Mexicans can raise no funds, the troops are not paid, and there is no prominent leader to rally around.

The Hon. JOHN A. BRYAN, late United States Chargé d'Affaires to Peru, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo from Havana, on his return home He left Lima on the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet there. The Peruvian Congress was still in session, and had recently discussed the Gen. CASTELLA makes a popular President, and present openrances would seem to indicate the pleasing prospect the weral years of peace and tranquillity may now reign in that is a matter of opinion; but one thi hitherto distracted country; and yet, such is the spirit of popular discontent and rivalry among its numerous aspirants to popular favor, that many of the most intelligent of the people to be decided.

anticipate another revolution to follow soon after the breaking up of Congress. Equador, on the north, is just out of a similar conflic Gen. Frongs is banished, and the Congress of the Republic s about to convene to elect a new President. It is supposed that Gen. ROCAPUERTE, now the acting Charge d'Affaires of Equador at Lima, and former President of the Republic, will

be again made President on the assembling of the new Con-Two of our naval squadron, the Portsmouth and Levant. left Callao for the Sandwich Islands early in July. The Warren left the previous month for the same destination. The flag-ship Savannah, Commodore Stoat, followed the Portsmouth and Levant. The Commodore is now probably omewhere on the Mexican coast with the vessels under his emmand. Sir George Seywoon, the British Admiral, and everal of his squadron, had previously sailed for Tahiti, folowed by the French Admiral then lying in port. The French are rapidly fortifying Tahiti. An old unsettled affai emains to be adjusted between England and France, growing out of the increasing trade and business of that island.

George, is said to have wended his way to Oregon.

The barque Hecla, from Port au Prince, October 17th, arrived yesterday. By the politeness of Captain Hoyt we learn that since the attempt of the Reorerists, some four weeks since, to revolutionize the Government, the public mind has een kept in constant agitation. Business of all descriptions as declined, and every day brings forth some additional evifence that the fruits of discord are fast ripening for the crisis In the protracted and unsuccessful efforts of the Governmen reconquer the eastern part of the island, the exhausted energies of the soldiery have come to insubordination, and many of the principal officers seem to have become quite indifferent to the further orders of the President. The people in this and the southern departments are getting weary of a war which every day gives them less and less prospect of success, and which has already involved the Government in debt far beyond its ability to pay.

The wealthy mulattoes seem to be the especial objects of ngeance. Within the last few days, without any assigned ause, some have been banished from the island, and others, who had removed to Port au Prince from other ports in the rovince, and established themselves in business, have been dered, at the sacrifice of their interests, to return without delay to the places of their former residence. This kind of proscription has already been carried so far as to excite general

A proclamation on the 12th September declared the Spansh ports under a blockade; that any vessel arriving at Port au Prince from any of the southern ports in the island would be confiscated. Several merchants had been ordered to leave the island without delay .- N. Y. Post.

Capt. FREMONT, in his narrative, mentions the loss of one of his men upon the plains in North California, named Bandered about many days; he at last reached Sutter's settlement | ture are returned duly elected.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1845. During the last twenty-four hours the city has been filled with rumors respecting the Oregon negolieve the greater part are true, he will return to the United States at as early a period as practicable-

There is also a rumor respecting certain propositions said to have been made to the Government at Washington, by order of the British Government, which order, it is asserted, was received by the sacola on the 28th ultimo, from Vera Cruz, in sev- Great Western a few days since. These rumors in a more or less tangible form, have found their The United States steamship Mississippi arrived way into the newspapers. The Express of this at Pensacola on the 29th ultimo from Vera Cruz morning contains a very clear and distinct statement of what is said to be the proposition, in the following words:

"The Great Western, however, as we are well informed brought out fresh propositions from the British Government, which put a new and a more amicable aspect upon the whole

" Great Britain now proposes to leave Oregon in the joint occupancy of the American and British authorities for fif-teen years, and after the expiration of that time to submit the question of Government to the inhabitants, leaving them to be Americans or British, as they choose, or to be in dependent, and to form a Government of their own." I now propose to correct the above statement

ccording to the rumor which I have heard, and which I have strong reason to believe is well-founded In the first place, the instructions from the British Government, if there are any on the subject could not have been received by the Great Western which arrived on the 28th, because previous to her arrival the rumor was circulated in confidential

I do not believe that any formal official proposi ion has been made, by order or by authority of the British Government, to the Administration at Wash-

I do believe that some unauthorized suggestions have been presented to some one or more of the members of the Cabinet, by a distinguished British subject or subjects, and that these suggestions were ourteously received.

I think it probable that the subject has been presented to the Cabinet for their consideration, by the parties to whom it was originally suggested. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1845.

I learn that a life of General Scott is now in tate of preparation by ED. D. MANSFIELD, Esq. of Cincinnati. This, I presume, may be consider ed as an indication by his friends that they intend to present him, at a proper time, as a candidate for he Presidency.

The lectures of FLETCHER WEBSTER, on China. are spoken of, by competent judges, in terms of the highest panegyric, and I have no doubt they merit all that is said of them.

Amount of duties collected in the port of N. York . 1,239,247 1,174,051 Sum total collected in ten months.

Deficit in ten months.....

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 5, 1845. Well, the election in this State has terminated nd terminated as I anticipated. I do not consider it necessary to give details in my letter, as the journals of the respective parties, which you will receive, will contain them. You will note, however, najority over the Locofocos. Whether the present these two parties in this city is to be onsidered a judicious or an advantageous position, is a position they have chosen for themselves. How long they will continue to occupy it is yet

It is asserted by our Whig friends that a large majority of the Native Americans are Whigs, and yet they refuse to take any steps to unite.

The question that now presents itself is, Shall this state of things be perpetuated? Shall nothing be done to harmonize the now distracted and divided parties?

Great curiosity and some anxiety pervades the ommunity as to the movements of the British Government, which are presumed to be preparatory for any contingency. I apprehend that Mr. Polk's message, at the opening of Congress, will be somewhat softened, when compared with his inaugural address, but yet of a hostile character, in relation to Oregon.

The question is, what will the British say or on this subject? This question has engaged my attention and agitated my mind during the last three months, and I have come to the conclusion, after diligent inquiry and much reflection, that the British Government are auxious to avoid any collision with the United States, and would make any reasonable sacrifice to effect that object; and, therefore, they are willing to refer the whole matter to a mutual friendly Power.

But, while they seek a peaceful adjustment of this agitating question, they will not sacrifice the run. This excited the lion, who foured from alarm, upon point of honor, and durst not submit to be builtied which the whole team dashed off at full speed; and, after out of what they claim to be entitled to. They are running some distance, the wheels came in contact with the committed, both Sir Robert Peer and Lord John posts planted along the sidewalk, smashing three of them, Russell are committed, and they will not retrace when finally one of the wheels was knocked off from the their steps. This I believe to be their fixed de- axle, the driver pitched into the street and seriously hurt, and termination. I believe, also, that they will insist the wagon upset. The forewheels being by this means de upon some kind of a settlement during the approach- tached, the horses proceeded furiously until they were stopped session of Parliament.

If the American Congress, with or without the suggestion of President Polk, should deem it expedient to terminate the existing arrangement of a joint occupancy, I believe that the British will not object to its termination. Nor will they object, in my In declaring its creed, it acknowledges itself to be in favor of opinion, to any measure, civil or military, which may be pursued by us, having for its object the mere preservation of order in the territory.

But I believe if Congress shall authorize the Pre-

sident, or the President shall without such authority attempt to take military possession of Oregon, the British will be prepared to and will resist such attempt. It is puerile for statesmen in trying times to hoodwink themselves. Who so silly as to believe that the present movements in the British navy yards and elsewhere are mere idle demonstrations? It means something else assuredly.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 6, 1845. The result of the election in this State affords elected, nominally, a majority of the members; but tisements of the new railway companies :

decided, not through the influence of great political principles, as heretofore, but by cliques and fac-tions, regardless of all principle. The Anti-Rent question has had a very great, and in some counties a controlling influence. But who and what are the men elected? They are Anti-Renters, and nothing else. The Native Americans, while, by their organization, they have defeated fifteen or sixteen Whig candidates, have not, so far as we have received advices, elected a single member.

At Tammany Hall a new issue is making. The "Old Hunkers" are for the Subtreasury. The new faction are for Subtreasury, State and United States, and they will insist upon the measure as well in the State Government of New York as in the Government of the United States. This proposition threatens to increase the division in ranks of the late all-powerful party.

What do these movements indicate? Do they not point to a breaking up of the party in the State of New York? Already some of the Simon-pure journals are charging treason and rebellion upon their late-coadjutors. One of these journals, now before me, says : "The results received indicate, what previous information left little doubt of, that a concerted effort has been made to throw the State into the hands of the Whig party, and that it has failed because the power of the authors of the scheme was not equal to their will." It requires but a moderate share of sagacity to

liscover that these movements are the outpourings of dissatisfaction with the caucus tyranny that has been practised by the dominant party. Its votaries, among the people, are beginning to discover that they are "but the tools wherewith knaves do work," and discovering that, they determine, in small sections, to shake off the manacles which have bound them to the car of some mercenary demagogue. Nor is it probable that "factionists," as they are termed, will retrace their steps. Having discovered their own power, they will extend it until they compel their task-masters to retire from the contest. This is the menacing avitude in which the "Young Democracy" is placing uself.

But opposition to king curcus is not confined to he city or the State of New York. It is rearing its head elsewhere, and thankfully receives occasional aid from the Whigs. By what influence and what votes was Mr. Cameron elected a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, or Mr. Tur-NEY a Senator from Tennessee ? Other cases might be enumerated which would tend to prove that the charm, if not broken, is in great danger, and requires prompt counsel and assistance from the most listinguished of the necromancers. This is not the time for non-commitalism.

It is rumored, and I am inclined to believe the rumor, that Col. SAMUEL Young, the regular Locofoco candidate for the Senate, is defeated and a Whig elected. If this be true, it will be a great triumph for the "Old Hunkers." Mr. Young was elbowed out of the office of Secretary of State by that party, and is now probably defeated by the same party. Young is a complete leveller, and of most proscriptive character.

Flour, a moderate business transacted at \$6 12 Stocks of every description heavy, very little one.

A CALM OBSERVER.

BANKRUPT STATISTICS. The following statement, furnished by the Clerk of the Inited States District Bankrupt Court, (for the Eastern District

of New York,) will be found interesting. It appears there are hree hundred and ninety petitioners who have not been disharged, and three hundred and fifty-six who are opposed by that out of the number of 2,550 bankrupts there should be 268 whose debts were over \$100,000, and 12 over a million

each. The whole amount of indebtedness issued out by the

operations of the law reaches the enormous amount of one

hundred and thirty millions five hundred and eighty thousand

There are 12 petitioners whose debts are each over\$1,000,000
The total amount of indebtedness is about. \$120,580,415
The largest amount in one petition is about. ...\$5,781,000

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WILMINGTON. (N. C.) An extra from the Wilmington Journal gives an account of destructive fire which broke out in that city on the morning of the 4th instant, in a number of wooden buildings in the square bounded by Market, Front, Dock, and Water streets, which in less than two and a half hours enveloped the whole square in flames. No particulars are given, save that the buildings were generally used as stores, which with their contents were mostly insured. A large quantity of goods were rescued from the flames. The loss, it is thought, will not be less than \$175,000. It was the work of an incendiary.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.-We learn from the Richmond Whis that at sunrise on the morning of the 3d instant, as one the carriages of the menagerie, containing the lion, tiger, panther, &c. was in the act of starting for Petersburg, drawn by four horses, one of the horses took fright and attempted to by obstacles in the street. Fortunately the cage was strong, and held its enraged prisoners.

A Goon Stox .- We have received the specimen number a new paper which it is proposed to publish in Charleston, South Carolina, under the title of "The Charleston Mirror." a well-devised and skilfully-regulated system of manufactures, believing it is calculated to restore, in a measure, the fallen fortunes of that section of the Union, "by opening new avenues of advancement to the vast numbers who now throng the public thoroughfares, seeking in van the attainment of steady and profitable occupation." Extracts from Mr. Gregg's ssays on the subject of manufactures in South Caroling are published in the Mirror. This gentleman, as many of our readers know, takes the ground that the conunerce and trade of that State would at once receive a new impulse, and every class of her inhabitants be benefited, if her men of capital would engage in manufacturing .- Connecticut Courant.

The London Morning Herald commences its leader with an ample field for reflection. As was anticipated the following account of one of its newspaper feats. The surby well-informed men, the Locofoco party have plus room of the Herald has all been occupied by the adver-

tiste de Rosier, whom he supposed to have become bewildered and perished. Rosier arrived in St. Louis on the 25th
received 20,855 votes, while the successful ticket
limb, bringing with him a certificate from Captain Sutter, received only 16,820, leaving a majority against
to six or eight octave pages; a journal, in short, containing bar, throwing his rider over his head and falling on him. The dated Upper Helvetia, California, May 18th, 1845, which the triumphant party of 4,000. By this minority in one day's number as much letter press as the four number of 4,000 thirteen Locofoco members of the Legisla- of the Quarterly or Edinburgh Review. As a tour de force ture are returned duly elected.

Along the North river, and in some of the interior counties of the State, the elections have been rior counties of the State, the elections have been 120 columns, nearly every day."